नए परस्पर व सामाजिक समझौते को बढ़ावा देने के माध्यम से संसाधन हीन किसानों को आधुनिक कृषि-व्यवसाय के आर्थिक फायदे पहुंचाने की एक पद्धति के रूप में की गई है। एस०एफ०ए०सी० की नीति में तिलहनों, गन्ना, बागवानी, पशुपालन, रेशम उत्पादन के त्वरित विकास और बंजरभूमि विकास तथा प्रसंस्करण यानि फार्म उत्पादों की मूल्य वृद्धि की क्षमता पर जोर दिया जाता है। इस तरह, परियोजना का उद्देश्य पर्यावरणीय तौर पर सतत व सामाजिक तौर पर न्यासंगत तरीके से और साथ ही साथ लिंग संबंधी निष्पक्षता को सुनिश्चित करते हुए फार्म सेक्टर से तहरे लक्ष्यों—अधिक खाद्यान्न, अधिक रोजगार व अधिक आय, को प्राप्त करना है। परियोजना के तीन घटक होंगे, जैसे उत्पादन, प्रसंस्करण और विपणन। परियोजना एक ओर उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के अग्रवर्ती तथा पश्चगामी संबंध बनाए रखेगी तथा दूसरी ओर उत्पाद के बेहत्तर प्रसंस्करण व विपणन संबंधी संबंध बनाएगी। इसे सहकारी क्षेत्र या संयुक्त उद्यम, जिसमें किसानों, सरकारी अधिकारियों और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों का पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व हो, में कृषि उद्योग को स्थापित करके प्राप्त किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। किसानों में एस०एफ०ए०सी० की धारणा से संबंधित जागरूकता लाने के उद्देश्य से कुछ राज्यों में जिला स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यशालाएं चलाई गई हैं।

Relationship of energy input in agriculture and food production

2891. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the standardised relationship of energy input in agriculture (horsepower per hectare) and food production;

(b) the development in Indian agriculture based on this parameter; and

(c) how does this situation compare with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) No standardised relationship between energy input in agriculture and food produciton, has been established, as increase in agricultural produciton depends on a large number of other factors, also, like use of irrigation water, seeds, fertilisers, plant protection measures, agro-climatic condtions, farm operations, etc.

(b) and (c) The farm power availability in India has increased from 0.36 hp/hectare in 1971 to 1.04 hp/hectare in 1994. No comparative studies with other countries have been made in this regard.

Production of foodgrains in State Farm Corporation of India

2892. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of foodgrains in State Farm Corporation of India at each of the farms situated in the States of Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab during the last three years;

(b) how much expenditure was incurred on the purchase of fertilizers, agricultural implements, etc. during the period; and

(c) the names of the parties to whom the foodgrains were sold and the rate thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) Limited is mainly engaged in the production and sale of breeder, foundation and certified seeds of various crops like foodgrains, oilseeds, fibre crops etc. Details of production of seeds and foodgrains in SFCI at each of its farms situated in the States of Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab during the last three years are given in the Statement. (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Details of expenditure incurred on the purchase of fertilizers, agriculture implements, etc. by these farms along with the details of foodgrains sold by SFCI are enclosed as per Annexure [*See* appendix 180, Annexure No. 60]

Statement

Production of foodgrains at SFCI

(Production of seeds and foodgrains in Qtls).

Name of the farms of SFCI	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Suratgarh (Rajasthan)	53582	73375	62294
Sardargarh (Rajasthan)	29821	43018	33363
Jetsar (Rajasthan)	8765	19090	17170
Hisar (Haryana)	34567	42098	49477
Ladhowal (Punjab)	19121	22258	17008

Sugarcane Research Programme in Maharashtra

2893. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any vigorous research programme in sugarcane has been launched in Maharashtra for improving technology and varieties of sugarcane;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the impact of research programme on production of sugarcane has been evaluated by Government in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are two research centres under All India Coordinated Research Project for sugarcane in Maharashtra state located in Padegaon & Kolhapur. Besides, the Vasantdada Sugar Institute, Pune is also engaged in Sugarcane research. These centres test several sugarcane varieties for their suitability for cultivation in the state. Crop production and protection technologies are also developed by these centres for adoption by farmers. Several varieties like Co 419, Co 740, Co 7218, Co 7527, Co 62175, Co 8014, COM 7125, COM 7712, COM 88121 etc. have been identified and are being cultivated on a large scale.

(c) and (d) The impact of research programme on Sugarcane production is evaluated every year during National Wrokshop on Sugarcane and also by the Quinquennial Review Team of ICAR once in 5 years.

Loans to the Farmers Through Cooperative Societies

2894. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative societies in the country and the number of credit societies out of them;

(b) the action proposed to bring down the rate of interest for the poor farmers; and

(c) the steps proposed for timely availability of the loans to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) There are 3,42,000 cooperative societies in the country out of which 92,682 are credit societies as on 31st March, 1996.

(b) The rates of interest in respect of advances are based on quantum of advances/limit. It may not be feasible to further reduce the interest rates for agricultural sector, which are already lower in comparision to other sectors.

(c) The emphasis on agricultural credit continues to be progressive institutonalisation for providing timely and adequate credit to farmers. There has been a constant increase in the